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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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GIVES DATA ON WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE

WARSAW USES 2.8 MILLION CUBIC METERS OF WATER IN JANUARY -- Express Wieczorny,  
No 107, 19 Apr 50

Warsaw's Municipal Water Filtering Plant is located above Port Czerniakowski, several score meters from the Wisla River. This large reservoir has an area of approximately 17 hectares, and is constantly fed by the Wisla. After going through the different types of filter beds in the plant, the water flows into tanks and through more filtration units. Special machinery pumps water into 36 slow filters. In the fast filters, the water flows through the sand and gravel at a rate of 250 centimeters per hour; in slow filters, at 6 centimeters per hour. From these filters, the water flows into an underground tank and then to another reservoir. Chlorine is added to the water while it is flowing into the reservoir. One hundred and eighty wagonloads of sand are required for each slow filter.

Warsaw consumed 2,909,000 cubic meters of water in January 1938, 8,100 cubic meters in January 1945, 1,250,000 cubic meters in January 1946, and 2,895,483 cubic meters in January 1950.

KATOWICE HAS THE LOWEST INCIDENCE OF TB -- Trybuna Ludu, No 73, 14 Mar 50

In an article published in Polski Tygodnik Lekarski (Polish Medical Weekly), Dr K. Bojanowicz of the Katowice Municipal Hospital attributes the low incidence of tuberculosis in Katowice, lowest of all Polish cities, to the high lime content of its drinking water.

One liter of Katowice water contains 110 milligrams of lime, which is three times as much as in Sosnowiec, a few kilometers away. Hard-working miners and metallurgical workers drink as much as 3 to 4 liters of water daily. From drinking water alone they get from 33 to 44 percent of the daily lime requirement. The human body usually needs about one gram of lime daily.

Dr Bojanowicz asserts that by increasing the lime content of water through scientific methods, tuberculosis may be reduced.

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## TRZEBINIA WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM EXPANDS -- Dziennik Polski, No 18, 19 Jan 50

For the construction of Trzebinia's new water system, the Municipal Administration has received, up to now, 26 million zlotys in loans and 40 million zlotys in subsidies from the State Council. The town of Trzebinia has allotted approximately 3 million zlotys from its own resources. In 1950 the water system for industrial uses will be completed, and in 1951, the municipal water system. Already, 80 percent of the construction is completed, and 4,500 meters of pipes have been laid. The reservoir will have a capacity of 1,500,000 cubic meters and will supply 15,000 cubic meters of water a day.

One of Trzebinia's basic problems is water supply for its expanding local industry. There is even a shortage of drinking water, and the water level in wells is constantly dropping. The construction of water systems in Trzebinia began during the occupation and was taken over by municipal authorities in 1946. The first to be served will be industrial enterprises, then private consumers.

## WELLS TO REPLACE HYDRANTS IN LODZ -- Ilustrowany Kurier Polski, No 92, 2 Apr 50

Although an adequate water supply for the residents of Lodz is a plan for the distant future, municipal wells will be built in selected places to do away with the long lines of people who obstruct traffic during periods when it is permissible to draw water from city hydrants.

## PROGRESS IN SEWER CONSTRUCTION -- Express Wieczorny, No 79, 20 Mar 50

Under the direction of the Department of Aqueducts and Canals, progress is being made on the construction of sewers in Praga, Warsaw. Fifty percent of the work is already completed on sewers along Kanionkowska and Rybna streets. One thousand meters of sewers will be constructed in this part of Praga, and as work progresses, the sewer network will be extended to buildings.

The Pulawski Street sewer is 80 percent complete, with completion planned for 1 April 1950, 2 weeks ahead of schedule.

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